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(*mixtarius*) used by Lucilius. I am aware that Bentley ridiculed Turnebus for reading *e mystris* (= *μύστρον*; see *mistra* : *odia*, *mensura*. quoted by De Vit from Gloss. Pap.), and boldly read himself *hauriet e cratere*. I should prefer not to depart so far from the MSS. On pp. 211-16, in an Epimetrum, Ellis gives some conjectures found in a Roman edition of Manilius of the year 1510, which had been added by a scholar of the sixteenth century. Then follow, pp. 218-33, an interesting essay on the name of Manilius and, pp. 234-48, proposed emendations to the *Aratea* of Germanicus. Into these we cannot enter. The book as a whole is most suggestive and stimulating, and, as one would expect, full of recondite learning.

MINTON WARREN.

La Philologie Classique. Six conférences sur l'objet et la méthode des études supérieures relatives à l'antiquité grecque et romaine, par MAX BONNET, Professeur à la Faculté des Lettres de Montpellier. Paris, C. Klincksieck, 1892. 224 pp.

The first of these 'Conférences' had already been published in the *Revue Internationale de l'Enseignement* for May, 1891. All of them were delivered by Professor Bonnet on assuming the duties of his new chair at Montpellier. Although intended for a special audience, they have an interest for all who have to do with either the secondary or higher education. No attempt is made at a display of great learning, but the illustrations brought in incidentally show that the writer is acquainted with all the phases of his subject. The demands of modern life upon a university are fully recognized, yet it is strongly urged that the classics still offer the best foundation for later study. But the ideal classical teacher must be thoroughly and broadly trained, and himself be able to contribute to science, a thing which amateurs rarely do. The love of truth for him must be the highest end. An aesthetic appreciation of beautiful passages is not enough. His attention must not be confined to a narrow range of writers: he must know Greek and Latin literature and find nothing uninteresting. His vision must also be broadened by a knowledge of kindred disciplines—archaeology and mythology; history, both literary and political; phonetics; grammar and semantics; palaeography and epigraphy; nay, even numismatics and metrology. If he is interpreting a particular author, he must know all the literature bearing upon him, scattered though it be in journals, dissertations and reviews. This latter injunction may bring many teachers to the verge of despair, especially in this country, where it is so difficult to command all the previous literature. And in practice we fancy Prof. Bonnet would abate something from this demand. Whether independence of judgment is fostered by first reading all the previous literature may well be questioned. Some distinguished scholars seem to proceed on the very opposite principle. But that one ought to know where to look for things, and not repeat the discoveries and blunders of previous generations is self-evident. We have only glanced at this suggestive series of lectures. For the information of the reader, we subjoin their several headings:—I. Qu'est-ce que la

Philologie? II. Histoire de la Philologie. III. Grammaire, Rhétorique et Poétique. IV. Histoire et Antiquités. V. Histoire de l'Art et Histoire littéraire. VI. L'Étude des Textes.

M. WARREN.

Anecdota Oxoniensia. Classical Series. Part VII. Collations from the Harleian MS of Cicero 2682, by ALBERT C. CLARK, M. A., Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. With a Facsimile. Oxford, At the Clarendon Press, 1892.

This latest issue in the Classical Series of the valuable Anecdota Oxoniensia opens with a very clear colotype facsimile of a page of the Harleian MS 2682, giving §72-77 of Cicero's pro Milone. In the introduction the age and form of the MS are treated, and an interesting account is given of its history and of the collations previously attempted, most of them lamentably insufficient and misleading. The collation of Gulielmius is, however, defended against the unfavorable opinion of Halm. Graevius, who borrowed the MS in 1688 from the cathedral library at Cologne, and did not scruple to keep it until his death in 1703, styles it sometimes his *secundus*, and sometimes *Coloniensis*. The affinities of the MS are carefully examined, and it is shown to be especially valuable for the pro Milone and the de Imperio Cn. Pompei. E, an Erfurt MS of the XIIIth century, is proved to be derived in part from the Harleian. Valuable readings from the latter are then cited and discussed for the following works: De Amic., De Senec., Cicero in Salustium, Sal. in Ciceronem, in Catilinam, pro Marcello, pro Ligario, pro rege Deiotaro, pro Milone—in which oration many glosses are shown to have crept into the text—and de Imperio, obviously copied from a very ancient original and containing many unique and important readings. Then follow collations of these works in the order above mentioned, and of in Verrem, Act. II, Lib. III, based on the text of Baiter and Halm's Orelli. No collation is given of the Epp. ad Fam., as the results of such a collation by Mr. Purser are printed in Prof. Tyrrell's edition of the Letters. If space permitted, interesting examples might be given of readings confirming or refuting the conjectures of scholars. The work certainly forms an important contribution to the critical apparatus of Cicero.

M. W.